Atlas Linguarum Europae

Premier Questionnaire

I. Texte

version anglaise

A T L A S L I N G U A R U M E U R O P A E

A. L. E.

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FIRST QUESTIONNAIRE

Onomasiology, basic vocabulary

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Tradition and Language,
The University of Sheffield,
SHEFFIELD. S10 2TN.

Secretariat of ALE editors
Nijmegen 1974

English text prepared by J.D.A. Widdowson

Abbreviations:

...	(at the beginning of a formulation): "What is your dialect is the name for ...?"
+	Look at the corresponding picture in the book of illustrations; the formulation contains a demonstrative pronoun.
G	Gesture or indication of inquirer.
D	The informant should give a more precise description of the object.
hypoc.	hypocoristic

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE FIRST QUESTIONNAIRE

A. General

1. The first questionnaire of the ALE consists of three parts: the text, which should be translated in the national language; the book of illustrations and the answer book which are identical for all the points of the European network.

2. With this first questionnaire, which is onomasiological and contains, above all, the basic vocabulary, we try to collect material that is of most easy access; guided by the experience acquired in this first questionnaire, we shall deal with the other linguistic fields in the second questionnaire.

3. This search for material easily accessible is fundamental in the composition of the questionnaire; we have chosen questions, the answers of which have already been collected in great projects of linguistic geography. To arrive at the about 500 questions of this questionnaire we have taken the thematic decision of the OLA (Woprosnik Obščeslawjanskogo Lingwističeskogo Atlasa, Moscow 1965) for a starting point and compared these questions with the corresponding data of the Atlas Linguistique de la France, with the questionnaire of the Survey of English Dialects and with those of the Deutscher Sprachatlas and the Deutsche Wortatlas. First of all we have chosen the questions they all had in common, a method which could not always prevent a gap in the logical composition of the whole or the absence of an obvious contrastive feature, but this method of composition, on the other hand, has the incontestable advantage of making a new inquiry for numerous questions in vast regions of Europe redundant. One can compile the answers to these questions from sources already existing. The lexicology will come back once again in a more extensive form in the second questionnaire.

4. The final form of the text reveals its origin. The wording of the question itself (inspired by the questionnaire of the SED) is preceded, as an additional indication, by the term in the five national languages: French, Russian, English, German and Spanish; all the Russian terms are taken from the OLA and provided with the number of this questionnaire.

5. For ease of reference, we have classed the questions according the ideological system of Rudolf Hallig and Walter von Wartburg (Begriffssystem als Grundlage für die Lexikographie, Berlin 1963 cp. p. 12). For the oral inquiries we strongly recommend that this classification is followed and that a short introduction to each section is given.

6. Although the formulation of the questions has been made in respect of an oral inquiry, other methods of compiling material should not be excluded. When one collects material through correspondence, one sometimes has to modify the formulations, especially those linked with a gesture (G). When one collects answers from existing sources, one need not fill out the second line of the slip of the answer form.

7. The numbers preceded by "+" before the formulations refer to the book of illustrations. The pictures do not replace the questions but only serve as illustrations. The pictures have the advantage of preventing any ambiguity and don't have to go

the thorny way of translating the questionnaire.
On the other hand, however, as the concepts may be different from region to region in Europe, things represented by the pictures may be different too. We don't believe, however, that this series of pictures takes the risk of puzzling the informant. The human mind looks for the similitude in the disparity and will call an apple an apple and not a pear, a dog a dog and not a cat, despite the differences in kind and race among apples and dogs. And as to objects and implements, the combination of the presented picture and the formulation which stresses the identity of the function of the required object must make easier the unambiguity and also the comparability of the answers. Besides, the answer forms allow the possibility of giving additional remarks or ethnographic specifications. In certain questions these specifications are expressly requested (the questions preceded by "›"). In the book of illustrations the number of the picture is followed by the number of the question between brackets.
We hope that you will understand that we cannot send copies of the picture-book for all the points of your network. In principle we propose to send one copy for each inquirer or collector and we request you to inform us of the number of copies you want to have at your disposal.

8. In view of computerization of the material the computer department requests the National Committees to inform the secretariat as soon as possible when and in what quantities they intend to send their answers.

9. We are pleased to thank all those who have made contributions to the composition of this questionnaire, especially Mr. A. Weijnen, Editor-in-chief, who always followed the preparation closely; Slavomir Utěšený for his remarks on the OLA, Gaston Tuaillon for his revision of the French text, Reiner Hildebrandt who, drawing up the German text, has given us very important advice, and Karel Kruijsen who has designed the book of illustrations.

10. You are requested to return the filled out answer forms to:
Secretariat of the editors of the ALE,
Nijmeegse Centrale voor Dialect- en Naamkunde,
Erasmuslaan 40,
Nijmegen (Netherlands).

B. The Translation of the Questionnaire

To elicit names for the required concepts in as uniform and as comparable form as possible, the questions have been put in the form of a formulation which has to be translated in the national language; the five terms preceding the formulation only serve as an orientation and cannot always be identified with the answer.

- This is especially the case with the verbs in which, according to the formulation, the answer has to be put in the third person singular (sometimes plural) of the present indicative after the manner of the OLA whereas the French, English, German and Spanish verbs are infinitives.
- Thus the abbreviation "..." signifies: "What in your dialect is the name of ..."; the article added to the substantives also means that the gender of these words is asked.
- A very difficult problem for the multilingual comparison in lexicology one often meets with in translating the questions, is that of differences in "codifiability" especially the relations between the names referring to genus (the generic names) and those referring to species, the concepts of which can sometimes be different from region to region.
When the generic denomination is asked and the required concept is generalized to a maximum (e.g. the plum, the rat), a rather high degree of abstraction of the dialect is required and one takes the risk of getting an answer which silently passes over the most interesting part of the vocabulary.
When one chooses, on the other hand, the denomination of the species in a very precise and narrow question, one takes the risk of getting no answer at all because in this very narrow description the concept just won't exist in vast regions. And this will bring about as many white spots on the map. Strictly speaking, concepts which are completely identical don't exist at all, and from this point of view any comparison is excluded. Thus while translating the formulations one should

insist on the fact that one must make abstractions of the secundary meaning of the names and that above all it is a matter of 'use-value' of the word meant in the description of the required concept. This happens when one asks for example the name for the rat and the examined dialect does not possess the generic term but three particular names for three kinds which occur in the region; or when one asks the name of the sheaf tie and in a certain region the sheafs are bound with two ties each having its own name. Then one should choose the name most used or rather starting from the knowledge the inquirer has of the dialects he examines, he will look into relevant differences, into the linguistic importance of the term he is dealing with. When it is clear that the concept, such as it is asked, does not exist, one skips the question; one indicates it with a white spot on the map.
But when one wants to indicate the denomination of a concept which is analogous or very near to it, one can take it and indicate on the third line of the slip ("remarks") in what way precisely the given concept differs from the required concept.

It is proper also to indicate in this context the possibility of double answers, which will especially occur for identical concepts. One can write down the double answers on the slips of the answer form, putting the main answer (which is most to be identified with the required concept on the slip with the number of the question and the other answer(s) on the blank slips of the last pages of the answer book. On the map the main answer will receive a symbol with a diacritical mark which refers to an added list with other answers.

In this way now the questions and instructions for the use of the answer book must be translated in the national languages by the national committees.
When a language spreads over more than one country, we recommend the use of a common text. Thus the national committee of the G.F.R. has already proposed a translation of the provisional questionnaire presented at the Colloquium of 1972 to other countries with the German language. The secretariat of the editorial staff is quite willing at the disposal of the committees to co-ordinate this mutual communication.

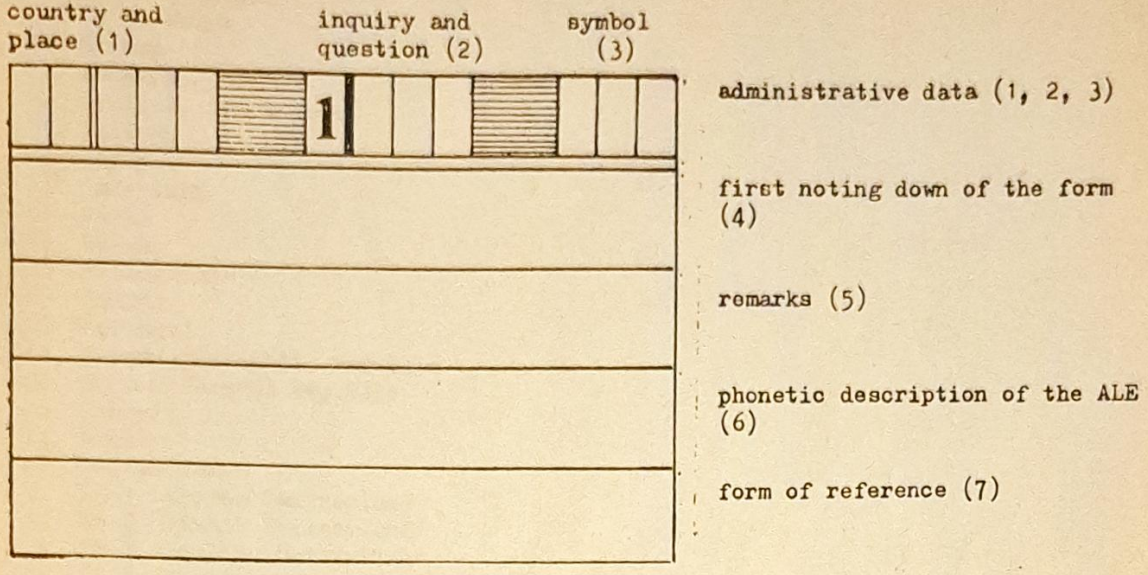
The secretariat asks the National Committees to send a copy of the translated text.

C. The use of the answer book

The answer book is identical for all the points of the ALE-network and contains 546 slips pre-printed for each question, followed by about 50 slips without question number for the double answers, recognizable by a black bar following the number of inquiry. In view of the treatment of very numerous data (nearly 1.500.000 slips are dealt with in this first inquiry) it is very important to follow closely the instructions when filling out the answer book.

On the first page of the book some general information is asked: the names of the country, of the place and of the inquirer and the manner in which one has collected the material: through a new inquiry or taken from non-published or published sources. Combination of methods of collecting are possible for one place or other; as it is only a question of getting a general impression of the origin of the data, it is not necessary to distinguish the questions in particular according to the method of collecting. A cross in the small square and the indication of the speaker or the source are sufficient.

The slip consists of 5 lines:



ad : country and place

At the left on the first line of each slip one fills out the codes for the country and the place of inquiry. The codes follow the French alphabetical order. The three following squares contain the codes of the places that from left to right follow the degrees of latitude country for country. The National Committees receive from the secretariat a list containing the codes of the places of the network as we received it and the corresponding number of answer books. If we have not yet received the information about the network of your country (cf. the information of December 1972) we request you to inform us as soon as possible so that we from our side can supply you with the codes.

For some countries which consist of several parts, politically or linguistically, such as Great Britain or Belgium, and for those countries where it is desirable to express this division in the codes of the network, the first of the three figures (the hundreds) can be reserved for this indication. For some countries we have done it already in the added list. If there are other National Committees who prefer such a subdivision they are kindly requested to inform the secretariat which will take it into account when setting up the code of the network.

This possibility of subdividing the network won't account for linguistic islands or enclaves. These points must be inserted in the ordinary network of every country, but one marks them on the map with such a sign or colour that one can see easily that it refers to an island or enclave.

The codes of the countries are as follows:

01 Albany
02 Austria
03 Belgium
  03 1 Wallonia
  03 2 Flanders
04 Bulgaria
05 Denmark included the Faeroes
  05 0 Denmark
  05 1 the Faeroes
06 Spain

07 Finland
08 France
09 Great-Britain and Northern Ireland
  09 0 England
  09 1 Northern Ireland
  09 2 Scotland
  09 3 Wales
10 Greece
11 Hungary
12 Ireland, Republic of
13 Iceland
14 Italy
15 Luxemburg
16 Malta
17 Norway
18 Netherlands
19 Poland
20 Portugal
21 German Democratic Republic
22 German Federal Republic
23 Rumania
24 Sweden
25 Switzerland
  25 1 German Switzerland
  25 2 French Switzerland
  25 3 Italian Switzerland
  25 4 Rhaeto-romanic Switzerland
26 Czechoslovakia
27 European Turkey
28 European U.S.S.R.
29 Yugoslavia

ad 2: inquiry and question

The inquiry (1) and question numbers are found in the four squares in the middle of the first line of the slip. At the end of the book about 50 blank slips are found for double answers. Here one repeats the question number. As to double answers, cf. under B p. 4 .

ad 3: symbol code

At the right on the first line of the slip we have reserved three squares for computerization. The National Committees must not fill out these squares.

ad 4: First noting down of the form

The second line of the slip is meant for an oral inquiry; the inquirer can put down his direct notes in the phonetic script which is convenient to him. When one collects material in a way different from direct inquiry or when one uses a tape-recorder, one can skip this line.

ad 5: remarks

One can use the third line for remarks or specifications. Sometimes such a remark is asked for in the question (the D-questions) when the inquirer thinks that certain things in relation to the question are of ethnographic importance or otherwise contribute to enlightenment, he can note it down on this line, such as the names which are not quite to be identified with the required concept, but which are worthwhile to be taken up with respect to the differences (cf. above pp. 3-4), such as the problems concerning the relations between genus and species, remarks on the picture, references to double answers at the end of the questionnaire, etc.

ad 6: phonetic script of the ALE

On the fourth line of the slip one copies the answer in the phonetic script of the

ALE. One never has doubted the use of this phonetic transcription of the ALE. After long discussions during the first ALE Colloquium it was decided that a relatively simple system should be used for this onomasiological inquiry. The vowel or consonant signs without diacritical marks represent the central sounds which one can modify or distinguish with diacritical marks. It is recommended that the phonetic system of the examined dialect be compared with the ALE-system and transposed entirely before copying each single form. The National Committees have the liberty to give ad hoc solutions where necessary; they are requested to inform the secretariat of additions to the system and to limit them to a strict minimum.

The phonetic transcription of the ALE is as follows:

vowels

	palatals	rounded palatals	centrals	velars
close	i (French pire)	y (Fr. dur)	ɨ (Russian сбір)	u (Fr. tout)
half-close	e (Fr. été)	ø (Fr. feu)		o (Fr. pot)
middle	ɛ pit	ə (Fr. premier)	ʌ cup	ɷ (Dutch dom)
half-open	ɛ (Fr. mer)	œ (Fr. peur)		ɔ (Fr. porte)
open	a (French patte)	ʌ (French Paris)		ɑ (French pâte)

consonants

	bilabials	labio-dentals	alveo-dentals	palato-alveolars	velars	glottals
voiceless plosives	p		t		k	ʔ
voiced	b		d		g	
voiceless fricatives	φ	f	s	ʃ	χ	h
voiced	β	v	z	ʒ	ɣ	
liquids & nasals	m		n r l		ŋ	
semi-vowels	w ɥ			j		

The diacritical marks

a) over the letters:	examples
¯ : long	ā, r̄
~ : vocalic nasalization	ã
' : (behind a consonant): palatalization	p', k'
' : (before a vowel): accented syllable	r'oma
In every word the accented syllable should be indicated.	par'i

b) under the letters:

◦	: slightly rounded vowel	o̜
◦	: slightly unrounded vowel	o̟
˃	: far more advanced than usual	u˃
˂	: far more retracted than usual	i˂
^	: vowel more closed than usual	e^
v	: vowel more open than usual	ɛv
‿	: voicing	p‿
⁀	: devoicing	b⁀
ˌ	: syllable-bearer	nˌ

c) accentuations behind the vowel:

\ : falling tone

/ : rising tone

Δ : rising-falling tone

∇ : falling-rising tone

ˊ : acute accent (German "Fallton")

ˆ : circumflex accent (German "Schleifton)

Remarks on the vowels

The simple signs of the vowel diagram represent the normal vowels of the system; the diacritical marks enable us to indicate for each normal vowel a more closed, more open, more palatal or more velar position. In principle one chooses among the simple signs; for the palatals one disposes of the signs i, e, E, ɛ, a.

And, if it is necessary for phonological oppositions one could extend this series with the series:
i̭, i, i̯, ḙ, e, e̯, Ḙ, E, E̯, ɛ̭, ɛ, ɛ̯, a̭, a, a̯.
Diphthongs are indicated by a line under the two letters, e.g. ou

Remarks on the consonants

- the second and fourth series (b, d, g and β, v, ð and z, ʒ, γ) represent the weak consonants ("lenes"); they are voiced.
- h indicates the voiceless consonant; the glottal stop (ʔ) is indicated behind the letter; aspiration by a small ^{h} behind the letter (e.g. p^{h}).
- Double consonants are written by two letters; a line under the letters links them (e.g. mm).
- Affricates are also represented by two letters linked by a line under them (e.g. pf).
- The system knows only one l and one r ; the editors are of the opinion that the variants, if any, have no immediate importance for the first lexicological inquiry.

ad 7: form of reference

On the last line of the slip the form of reference is written, by interpretation on national level established on the form first noted down (cf. point 4). One will use these forms of reference as a basis for the composition of symbol maps.

Although it is impossible to give detailed instructions for this interpretation itself, for the identification of dialect forms with the more general form of reference, we have chosen for the lexical typology as a model of interpretation

rather than for the phonetic descriptive typology; because the lexical typology has the principle of bringing together under the same symbol all the various forms that are heterophonic variants, or more precisely that go back to the same etymological source. In this way the etymological dialexemes are put under the same symbol on the map.

Before arriving at a presentation of these reference forms which must be as uniform as possible it has been necessary to develop a method of grouping and determine it in a strict manner. The possiblities of grouping are above all dependent on the general intention of this first inquiry which is lexical and imposes an etymological method.

The two main principles of this method of grouping are:

A. taking into account all the possibilities of grouping justified by the etymology, the form of reference must conform as closely as possible to the form first noted down.

B. each form of reference must be noted down in the phonetic scripts of the ALE (cf. point 6)

One may distinguish four stages in the grouping of dialect forms noted down:

1) If the dialect form by etymology may be identified with a form of the standard language (national language or an other civilized language) one inserts as a form of reference, this form taken from a civilized language, preceded by the name of this language.
Even when popular etymology, hypercorrection, orthographic pronunciation, metanalysis, vocalic symbolism etc. have partially suppressed a regular phonetic development, the form may be identified with the form of the civilized language.

2) If, as an exception of 1), by etymology the dialect form can be identified with a form of a regional language, one introduces as form of reference this form taken from a regional language, preceded by the name of the standard language to which the regional language belongs, at the same time adding: reg. (e.g. reg. English).

3) If, as an exception of 1) and 2), by etymology the dialect form can be identified with other dialect forms one introduces as form of reference one of those forms one considers the most representative or the most frequent, preceded by the code of the place where the chosen form comes from; to this code the letter R (representative) must be added.

4) If, by etymology one cannot identify the dialect form of a place with any other answer on the same question, one introduces as form of reference, this unique form, preceded by the code of the place where the form comes from.

If it seems desirable, the National Committee can indicate the linguistic origin of the forms of reference adding to the forms of reference the following remarks:

dér. (dérivation) = derived from ...
comp. (composition) = compound of ... and ...
app. (apparenté à) = related to ...
empr. (emprunt) = borrowed from ...

Also the names of the languages from where the forms concerned are taken are to be given here.

As to absence of answer, one distinguishes the following cases:
- when the required concept is missing in the examined dialect, one indicates this by a small circle on the last line of the slip (o);
- when the speaker declares he does not know or does not remember the required term one indicates this by an interrogation mark (?).

During the session of May 1974 in Bucarest the editors have reaffirmed that only the last lines of the slip of the answer forms, i.e., the form of reference, should be written in the phonetic script of the ALE; the other lines may be filled out in the script familiar to the inquirer. One is requested to indicate this on the first page of the answer book. At the same time it is decided that when the National Committees borrow a dialectal form from material already existing and generally accessible and when they identify this form with a form of the civilized language, that one should be able to content oneself with only filling out on the last line the form of reference in the phonetic script of the ALE.

Starting from these forms of reference the computer department of the ALE will

produce the map also following their procedure of putting in symbols the etymological principle: should be grouped the forms of reference which go back to a common etymology under the same symbol, at the same time taking care that all variants within one basic symbol are well recognized.

The "experimental maps" thus made then will go the following way before becoming "definitive maps", ready to be printed in the fascicles of the Atlas: first these "experimental maps" are sent to the National Committees who will check them on the treatment of material of their country. When the National Committees have approved the experimental maps, they send them, provided with their corrections and suggestions, if any, to the Departments of language families (constituted of and by some of the editors) who coordinate the propositions of the National Committees. The editors in a last analysis will decide on all the received propositions and will give the map its definitive interpretation before sending it to the computer department which will make the definitive maps automatically.

Two examples which are in all three columns quite arbitrary and imaginary

dialectal forms ("first form noted down" here for reasons of clarity in phonetic script of the ALE)	forms of reference always imaginary! following the four stages mentioned above	symbol which the computer dept. on the experimental map will attribute to the forms of reference
German example:		
(1) tsīχə ts'īgə	dtsch. ts'igə	△
k'ɔzʌ k'ɔzə	poln. k'ɔzʌ	○
(2) tsik ts'ikə tsīk	reg.-dtsch. ts'īkə	△
gōs gās gājs	reg.-dtsch. gājs	□
h'abargās 'abargōs	reg.-dtsch. h'abargājs (comp. aus dial.-dtsch. h'apə und reg.-dtsch gājs	⊠
(3) h'abə h'apə	22.143 R. h'apə	/

(4) l'imas 22.08 l'imas *

ad 1) Polish
N.B. the asterisk refers to the legend of the map which contains the list of unique forms

French example:

(1) sfal
sfa ɾ
sval

fr. sfal □

(2) tsfal
tsfo
tsval

fr. rég. tsfal ◨

gvo
gva
gvwa

fr. rég. gva ◨

(3) bid'ɛ
bɛt

og. 052 R bid'ɛ ○

kaj'ɔ̃ og 127 R kaj'ɔ̃ ◇

kajɔ̃sfa og. 058 R kajɔ̃sf'a ⊠
(Comp de fr. dial. kaj'ɔ̃ et fr. sfal)

gvobid'ɛ og. 080 R gvobid'ɛ ◘
(comp. de fr. rég. gva et fr. dial. bid'ɛ

(4) kark'ã og. 158 kark'ã *

Joep Kruijsen,
secretariat of the Editors.

System of Concepts

A	The universe
A 1.1	The sky and the heavenly bodies
A 1.2	The weather, the wind and the weather conditions
A 2.1	Waters, seas and rivers
A 2.2	Earth formations and minerals
A 3.1	Vegetation in general
A 3.2.1	Trees in general
A 3.2.2	Forest trees
A 3.2.3	Fruit trees, bushes with edible fruits
A 3.3	Edible plants, cereals
A 3.4	Vegetables
A 3.5	Plants and shrubs in woods and fields
A 4.1.1	Mammals: domestic animals
A 4.1.2	Animals in fields and woods
A 4.2	Birds
A 4.3	Fish
A 4.4	Insects
A 4.5	Other animals
B	Man
B 1.1	Man in general
B 1.2	The body and its limbs
B 1.3	The organs
B 1.4	The senses and their function
B 1.5	Movements and activities
B 1.6	Health and illness
B 1.7	Human life in general
B 1.8.1	Man and his needs: food, drinks, smoking
B 1.8.2	Clothing and toilet-things
B 2.1	Thought and memory
B 2.2	Feelings
B 2.3	Morals
B 3.1	Man and his work. General
B 3.2.1	Agriculture: the soil
B 3.2.2	Ploughing
B 3.2.3	Reaping-time
B 3.2.4	Threshing
B 3.2.5	Hay-time
B 3.3.1	The farmstead and its outbuildings
B 3.3.2	The farm and its animals
B 3.3.3	The hen-house and the poultry
B 3.3.4	Cattle
B 3.3.5	The dairy
B 3.3.6	The pasture
B 3.4	Other cultures and occupations of the farmer
B 3.5.1	Trade and craft: Tools in general
B 3.5.2	Baking bread
B 3.5.3	Hunting, fishing and preparing meat
B 3.5.4	Carpentry
B 3.5.5	The forge
B 3.5.6	Weaving and shoe-making
B 3.6	Trade, finances and property
B 3.7.1	Living, general
B 3.7.2	The house
B 3.7.3	Furniture
B 3.7.4	Kitchen utensils
B 3.7.5	Heating and lighting
B 3.7.6	General housework
B 3.8	The street and traffic
B 4.1.1	Social life; marriage
B 4.1.2	The family and relatives
B 4.2	Language and communication
B 4.3	Festivals
	Social organization, municipalities and education

C
C 1 Man and the universe
C 2 Numbers and quantities
C 3 Space and directions
C 4 Time and time-relations

A.1.1: The sky and the heavenly bodies

1. sun (+1) ... the heavenly body that gives light and warmth during the day.
2. (the sun) rises At day-break the (sun) ...
3. (the sun) sets And when it disappears in the evening the (sun) ...
4. Do you use the same words to express that you leave your bed in the morning and go to bed at night? If not, what do you say?
5. moon (+2) ... The heavenly body that gives light during the night.

A.1.2: The weather, the wind and the weather conditions

6. bad weather When the weather is not nice, e.g. when it is raining, you say: today ...
7. nice weather And when the weather conditions are nice and the sun is shining, you say, today ...
8. fog ... vapour suspended in the atmosphere near the earth's surface and difficult to see through.
9. cloud (+3) When you cannot see the blue sky, then it must be covered with ...
10. it rains When the rain is falling you say ...
11. wind When the leaves of the trees are moving, the grass is bending and the air is moving, all this is caused by ...
12. it is blowing And then it ...
13. lightning ... the flash of light one sees in a thunder-storm.
14. lightning Have you got a different word to express the flash of light that strikes a house or tree? Which word?
15. it lightens When you see those flashes of light in the sky, you say, it ...
16. thunder ... that loud rumbling noise you hear after the flash of light.
17. rainbow ... the coloured semi-circle one sees in the sky sometimes.
18. puddle ... the small quantity of water that remains in hollows in the road after rain.
19. hail ... frozen rain-drops falling from the sky when it is cold.
20. snow In winter the ground is often all white and covered with ...
21. icicle (+4) In winter when water freezes what can you sometimes see hanging down from the spouts?

A.2.1: Waters, seas and rivers

22.	rivulet		... a small amount of running water to be crossed in one step.
23.	river		... a larger stream of water one has to cross over a bridge.
24.	pond		... the stretch of water, of several yards' length and width.
25.	lake		... a greater stretch of water surrounded by land, with a diameter of some miles.
26.	sea		... the vast stretch of salt-water that flows among the continents.
27.	deep	(+5)	When you compare these two wells, the one of which the bottom is far from the surface, is ...
28.	shallow		the other which can contain less water, is ...

A.2.2: Earth formations and minerals

29.	mountain		...the mass of very high land going up to a peak.
30.	hill		... the small mass of land going up to a peak ad 25 and 26: Can you give the difference in height in miles approximately? When do you call it a mountain, when a hill?
31.	clay		... the heavy earth of brown colour that is sticky and doesn't let water through easily.
32.	copper, brass		("cuprum") ... the metal of a colour between yellow and red, of which kettles used to be made.
33.	lead		("plumbum") ... the grey metal, rather soft and heavy, that is used for bullets.
34.	tin		("stannum") ... the grey and rather soft metal of which in former times dishes and pots were made.

A.3.1: Vegetation in general

35.	flower		... that part of a plant, that often has a nice colour. So a rose is a nice ...
36.	thorn	(+6)	... that hard and pointed part that grows on the stem of certain plants, e.g. of a rose.
37.	ear	(+7)	... that part of a grain-plant on which the flowers and seeds appear.
38.	to flower to blossom		When the flowers of a plant are open, you say that this plant ...
39.	to mature to ripen		In early spring the fruits of the trees are still green and one cannot eat them; towards the end of the summer the fruits ...

A. 3.2.1: Trees, in general

40.	tree	(+8)	... this very high plant with a stem of wood and with branches. So the oak is a ...
41.	trunk	(+9)	... that part of the tree from the earth to the first branches.

42. trunk — Have you got another word for the same part of the tree when it has been felled?

43. bough, branch — (+10) ... that part of the tree that grows from the stem.

44. branch — Do you use the same word for this part when talking about a needle-leafed tree? If not, which word do you use?

45. leaf — (+11) ... this flat green part of the plant that grows on the branches.

46. bush, shrub — (+12) ... such a plant not too high with thin branches growing straight from the earth. So a hazel is a ...

A.3.2.2: Forest trees

47. wood, forest — ... a place with a lot of trees.

48. fir — (+13 "pinus silvestris") ... this big needle-leafed tree which is always green and of resiniferous wood of which the leaves grow in pairs.

49. fir-cone — (+14) ... the fruit of this tree.

50. spruce — (+15 "abies excelsa") ... this tree which is always green with cones hanging from it and whose short needles cover the branches entirely.

51. silver-fir — (+16 "abies abies") ... this big needle-leafed tree from which the silvery green needles don't fall off and on which the cones stand upright.

52. larch — (+17 "larix") ... this needle-leafed tree which the needles fall off in autumn.

53. oak — (+18 "quercus") ... this very big forest tree of very hard wood of which the fruits are called acorns.

54. beech — (+19 "fagus silvatica") ... this big forest tree of very hard wood of which the fruit is called beech-nut.

55. birch — (+20 "betula") ... this tree with white rind and small leaves.

56. poplar — (+21 "populus") ... this big tree with a straight stem of which the thin leaves tremble in the slightest stream of air.

A 3.2.3: Fruit trees, bushes with edible berries

57. apple — (+22 fruit of the "malus") ... this rather big and hard fruit.

58. apple-tree — ("malus") ... the tree that produces these fruits.

59. pear — (+23 fruit of the "pyrus") ... this rather soft and sweet fruit.

60. plum — (+24 fruit of the "prunus") ... this edible fruit, green or bluish black with a hard stone.

61. juniper — (+25 "juniperus communis") ... this evergreen shrub with black or violet fruits.

62. hazel — (+26 "corylus avellana") ... this shrub with fruits which have a hard kernel that has to be cracked and contains an edible nut.

63. raspberry (+27 fruit of the "rubus idaeus") ... this small red sweet fruit that grows in the woods or in the garden.

64. blackberry (+28 fruit of the "rubus caesius") ... the small black sweet fruit which resembles the preceding one and which grows on thorn-bushes in hedges or along lanes.

65. blackberry-bush ("rubus caesius") ... the thorn-bush which produces these fruits.

66. bilberry (+29 fruit of the "vaccinium myrtillus") ... this small bluish black edible berry which grows in the woods, on a very low plant (4-6 inches).

67. strawberry (+30 fruit of the "flagaria") ... this red fruit of a pointed shape with small white grains in its surface, which grows on low plants, cultivated or wild.

A.3.3: Edible plants, cereals

68. cereals ... all kinds of corn together

69. rye (+31 "secale") ... this cereal of which the ear has hairs of average length and of which the flour gives dark-coloured bread.

70. wheat (+32 "triticum") ... this cereal has ears without hairs and gives a flour for white bread.

71. barley (+33 "hordeum") ... this cereal has ears with long hairs and is especially used in breweries.

72. oat (+34 "avena") ... this cereal is used above all as food for horses.

73. maize (+35 "zea") ... this plant with a straight stem and with big leaves of which the big ear contains hard yellow grains as big as peas.

74. buckwheat (+36 "fagopyrum") ... this kind of cereal with triangular leaves of which the flour gives black and rather heavy bread.

A.3.4: Vegetables

75. cabbage (+37 "brassica oleracea, capitata") ... this low round-shaped plant with great leaves one eats as vegetables (general name).

76. pod (+38) ... this green shell which holds peas.

77. cucumber (+39 "cucumis sativus") ... this green vegetable, rather long, which one eats in a salad.

78. tomato (+40 "solanum lycopersicum") ... this red round juicy fruit one eats cut in slices e.g. in a salad.

79. onion (+41 "allium cepa") ... this edible bulb with yellow or brown skin and of a sharp taste.

80. garlic (+42 "allium sativum") ... this tuberous plant has a very strong smell and is used as a condiment.

A.3.5: Plants and shrubs in woods and meadows

81. dandelion (+43 "taraxacum") ... this plant with serrated edible leaves and yellow flowers which afterwards become fluffy seeds which blow away in the wind.

82. plantain (+44 "plantago") ... common wild plant with broad leaves and seeds much used for cage-birds.

83. cornflower (+45 "centaura cyanus") ... this plant with a long thin stem and blue flowers one finds in a cornfield.

84. clover (+46 "trifolium") ... this plant with white, red or purple flowers of which the small leaves grow in numbers of three.

85. blackthorn (+47 "prunus spinoza") ... this kind of wild plum-bush which especially grows in hedges, has thorns and bluish black fruits of a very sour taste.

86. sunflower (+48 "helianthus annuus") ... this plant with a very long stem and big yellow flowers with brown heart which turn together with the sun; one presses oil from its seeds.

87. toadstool (+49) ... this small plant without leaves or roots that grows in wet places.

88. poisonous Some of these plants are detrimental to health and contain poison, they are ... (toadstools).

A.4.1.1: Mammals; domestic animals

89. dog (+50 "canis") ... this domestic animal which watches over the house or sheep (general name).

90. dog Have you got a different word for the male of this animal?

91. bitch And for the female?

92. whelp ... the young one of this animal.

93. to bark When this animal makes noise, then he ...

94. cat (+51 "cattus") ... this domestic animal with a very soft skin which catches mice.

95. tom-cat Have you got a different word for the male of this animal?

96. tabby-cat And for the female?

97. kitten ... the young one of this animal.

98. to mew When this animal makes noise, she ...

A.4.1.2: Animals in fields and woods

99. fox (+52 "vulpes vulpes") ... this wild animal of a red-brown colour that lives in the fields and the woods and eats poultry and other animals.

100. squirrel (+53 "sciurius vulgaris") ... this small rodent with a thick raised tail that feeds itself with hard fruits of trees.

101. weasel (+54 "mustela nivalis") ... this very small animal with pointed mouth of a drab colour at the back and with a white belly; eats mice and sometimes poultry.

102. mole (+55 "talpa") ... this small animal with a soft black skin that throws up small mounds of earth in the fields.

103. mole-hill

... the mound thrown up by this animal,

104. rat

(+56 "rattus domesticus") ... this animal that resembles a mouse but is bigger and lives in cellars and granaries and eats all he can find there.

105. bat

(+57 "chiroptera") ... this animal that resembles a mouse but has wings without feathers and big ears; he flies at night.

A.4.2: Birds

106 bird

(+58) ... this creaturewhich has two legs and two wings; the general word.

107. beak, bill

(+59) ... that part of the body which is used for eating.

108. wing

(+60) ... that part of birds that gives them the opportunity of flying.

109. feather

(+61) The wings and the body of a bird are covered with ...

110. finch

(+62 "carduelis carduelis") ... this small very colourful singing-bird feeds itself with thistle seed.

111. cuckoo

(+63 "cuculus canorus") ... this bird with a grey back and a striped breast sings: 'cuckoo'; the female puts her eggs in the nests of other birds.

112. lark

(+64 "alauda arvensis") ... this small bird of the field with a grey back that rises straight up in the sky while singing.

113. partridge

(+65 "perdrix perdrix") ... this bird of fields and woods is to be recognized from a horse-shoe on his breast and lives in groups; highly esteemed as game.

114. swallow

(+66 "hirundo rustica") ... this bird with a black back and white breast, a forked tail and long wings, which flies rapidly and eats insects. Bird of passage.

115. sparrow

(+67 "passer domesticus") ... this greyish-brown bird living in villages and fields in the neighbourhood of men.

116. nightingale

(+68 "luscinia") ... this bird with light brown feathers; the male is a remarkable singer in the spring.

117. stork

(+69 "ciconia") ... this big white bird with black wings stands on one foot and eats frogs.

118. duck

(+70 "anas") ... this bird domesticated or wild lives much in water and her eggs and meat are eaten.

119. drake

Have you got another word for the male of this bird?

120. duck

And for the female?

121. duckling

(+71) ... and the young one of the bird.

A.4.3: Fish

122. fish

(+72) ... this animal that lives in water.

A.4.4: Insects

123. ant (+73 "formica") ... this small insect living in numerous colonies and spreading in fields and woods.

124. ant-hill ... the little mound thrown up by these insects, serving as their nest.

125. grasshopper (+74 "lattigonia viridissima") ... this green or grey insect, with very long hind-legs, that jumps in the grass.

126. lady-bird (+75 "coccinella") ... this small insect with black spots on its red back.

127. butterfly (+76) ... this insect that has always big wings very nicely coloured and flies from flower to flower.

128. caterpillar (+77) ... this larva with a long body that creeps on flowers and trees the leaves of which it eats; it becomes a pupa and then changes into a butterfly.

129. firefly (+78 "lampyris noctiluca") ... this small insect that sends out phosphorescent light at night in summer.

130. bug (+79 ("cimex lactularius") ... this insect with a flat body and a very bad smell that is a parasite of man and especially of beds.

A.4.5: Other animals

131. lizard (+80 "lacerta") ... this small reptile with green body and long tail likes to warm itself in the sun in heather and crevices of old walls.

132. frog (+81 "rana") ... this small green croaking animal that lives and jumps at the water's edge.

133. tadpole (+82) ... the larva of this animal which lives like a fish.

134. toad (+83 "bufo") ... this animal with a flat face that lives in wet gardens and meadows eating insects.

135. slug (+84) ... this slimy animal that glides over the earth, slowly, and leaves behind a glistening trace (without spiral shell).

136. snail (+85) ... this slimy animal that likes to glide over the earth in the rain and withdraws in the spiral shell on its back.

137. worm (+86) ... this small pink or brown creature which has a round body, no feet and lives in the soil and which is used for fishing.

B.1.1: Man in general

138. man ... a person of the male sex.

139. woman ... a person of the female sex.

B.1.2: The body and its limbs

140. tall (g) How do you call a highly grown person? He is ...

141. fat (g) Somebody who is not thin, is ...

142. thin, slim (g) Somebody who is not very fat, is ...

143. strong Someone who has a solid body, who can carry anything heavy, is ...

144.	skin	(g) ... this outer covering of the body.
145.	head	(+87 g) ... the upper part of the body with nose, mouth, hair and eyes.
146.	hair	(+88 g) ... the thread-like growth on the head.
147.	bald	Somebody who has no hair on his head is ...
148.	ginger headed one	Somebody with reddish-yellow hair is a ...
149.	freckles	... the small dark spots one sees in the face and on the nose of persons having much hair.
150.	beard	(g) ... the hairs that grow on the chin of men.
151.	moustache	(g) ... the hairs that grow on the upper-lip of men.
152.	temples	(+89 g) ... those parts of the head between the eyes and the ears.
153.	face	(+90 g) ... this front part of the head.
154.	forehead	(+91 g) ... that part of the head between the eyes and the hair.
155.	cheek	(+92 g) ... that soft part of the head between the nose and the ears.
156.	mouth	(+93 g) ... that part of the head that is used for eating, drinking and speaking.
157.	lip	(g) ... those red, soft parts which enclose the mouth.
158.	jaw	(+94 g) ... that moveable part at the bottom of the face which contains the teeth, seen from the outside.
159.	tooth	(g) When you eat bread, you bite a piece off with your ...
160.	molar	... the big teeth at the back of the mouth.
161.	saliva	... the liquid in the mouth.
162.	neck	(+95 g) ... the front of the part of the body that links the head and the trunk.
163.	shoulder	(+96 g) ... that part between the neck and the arm.
164.	armpit	(+97 g) ... the cavity under the arm.
165.	arm	(+98 g) ... the part of the body between shoulder and hand.
166.	hand	(+99 g) ... that part of the body with which you can take something.
167.	left handed one	(g) Someone who usually uses his left hand for taking things and writing is a ...
168.	fist	(+100 g) ... the closed hand.
169.	finger	(+101 g) ... one of the ten parts of the hand with a nail at the end.
170.	wrist	(+102 g) ... that part where the hand is linked with the arm.
171.	leg	(+103 g) ... one of the two parts of the body necessary to move about.
172.	knee	(+104 g) ... this articulation in the middle of the leg.

...

173. thigh (+105 g) ... that part of the leg above the knee.

174. calf (+106 g) ... that part of the leg below the knee at the back.

175. foot (+107 g) ... that part at the bottom of the leg on which you wear shoes.

176. back (+108 g) ... the whole area at the back of the body from the shoulder to the legs.

177. naked When somebody has taken off all his clothes, he is ...

B.1.3: The organs

178. lungs (g) ... the organs in the chest which are used for breathing.

179. belly (g) ... the soft part of the body below the chest in which we find the intestines.

180. stomach (g) ... the organ high up in the belly where the food comes first.

181. liver ... the oblong organ in the belly of animals, of a brown colour, linked with the gall-bladder. This organ is often eaten by men. Same word for the human organ?

182. kidneys ... the two organs in the abdomen shaped like beans which produce urine.

183. eye (+109 g) ... that part of the body that enables us to see.

184. eyes And the two of them? You look with your ...

185. eyebrows (+110 g) ... those hairs which grow above the eyes.

186. eye-lid (+111) ... the fold of skin that covers the eye when one is asleep.

187. eyelash (+112) ... this thin line of hair that grows on the edge of this fold of skin.

188. to see Complete the phrase: Even without glasses he ... very well.

189. to look When there is a noise outside, you go to the window and ...

190. blind Somebody whose eyes don't function, is ...

191. crosseyed Somebody of whom one eye does not follow the direction of the other eye is ... (D. adjective or verb?).

192. ear (g) ... that part of the body that is used to hear.

193. to hear When a noise reaches somebody's ear, he ... this noise.

194. to listen When somebody wants to hear something, he ...

195. deaf Someone whose ears don't function, is ...

196. nose (g) ... this part of the body that enables us to smell.

197. to smell When a flower or something else spreads a nice smell one ... this and comes near.

198. to smell And of this flower that spreads a nice smell one says that it ...

B.1.5: Movements and actions

199. to lose — When one drops a key without noticing, one ... the key.

200. to look for — And when one tries to find this key back, one ... it.

201. to hide — When one puts away a key in such a way that somebody else can't find it, one ... the key.

202. to keep — When one holds a key closely in the hand and doesn't want to lose it, one ... the key.

203. to throw — When one wishes to give the key quickly to someone who is quite a distance away, one [gesture of throwing] ... it.

204. to lift — When one bends and takes a key which lies on the floor, one ... this key.

B.1.6: Health and illness

205. ill — Somebody who is not in good health is ...

206. to heal, to cure — When one looks after a sick person and brings him back to health again, one ... him.

207. doctor — ... The person you go to see when you're ill.

208. caught a cold — A person who coughs a lot and is sneezing has ...

209. cold — ... the illness which causes coughing.

210. with a hump — A person who has a misshapen crooked back, is somebody ...

B.1.7: Human life in general

211. old man — ... a man much advanced in years.

212. old woman — ... a woman much advanced in years.

213. to bury — When one puts in the earth somebody who is dead, one ... him.

214. coffin — ... the chest in which one puts the dead person.

215. grave — ... the hole in the earth in which one puts the dead person.

216. graveyard, cemetery — ... the place where we make these holes and bring our dead.

B.1.8.1: The needs of man: food, drink, smoking

217. breakfast — ... the first meal of the day one has before going to work.
D: what is the main food?

218. dinner — ... the meal one has at noon.
D: Is it a hot meal? What do you have?

219. snack, tea — ... the small meal one takes about 5 o'clock.
D: What do you have?

220. supper — ... the meal one takes in the evening after work.
D: hot meal? What is the main course?

221. to prepare a meal — When the wife makes the food ready for a hot meal, she ...

222.	cold (water)		What is the temperature of the water from a well? This water is ...
223.	warm (water)		And when one puts it on the stove for some time, the water becomes ...
224.	hot (water)		When you leave it on the stove so long that you can't hold your fingers in it, it is ...
225.	boiling (water)		And when you have kept it so long on the stove that you see bubbles on its surface, the water is ...
226.	peelings		... the skin one takes off potatoes before boiling them.
227.	thirst		The feeling of needing a drink is called ...
228.	drunkard		Somebody who likes to drink a lot of spirits and does so often is a ...
229.	to smoke		When one has lighted a cigarette or pipe, one ...

B.1.4.2: Clothing and toilet-things

230.	clothes		... Anything that serves for clothing.
231.	pocket	(g)	... the small kind of pouch sewn in clothes where one can put a handkerchief or a purse.
232.	soap		With what do you wash your hands?
233.	to dry		... to rub your wet hands with a cloth after washing.
234.	towel		... the cloth with which one does this.
235.	comb	(+113)	... the toothed instrument that serves for putting your hair in order.
236.	mirror	(+114)	... this object in which you can see yourself, used when dressing up.
237.	to shave		When one cuts the beard very near the skin, one ...

B.2.1: Thought and memory

238.	to understand	When you explain something to somebody and he follows what you tell him, then he ... you.
239.	to remember	When somebody keeps in mind an event of the past, then one says that he ... it.
240.	to forget	When he can not bring back in his mind such an event, one says that he ...

B.2.2: Feelings

241.	miser	Somebody who likes money and wants to spend as little as possible is a ...
242.	to scare	When one suddenly cries loud beside somebody, one ... him.
243.	to wish	When you go on a journey, your neighbour comes to say goodbye and then he ... you a good journey.
244.	to like	When somebody has a sympathetic feeling for you, he ... you.
245.	to love	When two persons have very strong feelings for one another, a husband for his wife, a parent for his child; one says that a husband ... his wife.

246. to kiss — When you put your mouth on somebody's cheek for love or affection you ... him/her.

B.2.3: Morals

247. to lie — When somebody does not tell the truth, he ...

248. well — When you want to tell somebody that you are satisfied with the work he has done, you tell him that he has worked ...

B.3.1: Man and his work: general

249. to work — When somebody takes pains in order to produce something with his hands, he ...

250. workman — ... The one who does this e.g. in a factory to earn his living.

251. lazy — Somebody who does not like work and always tries to escape from it, is ...

252. to do — When you want to know about somebody's activities at a certain time you ask him: "What did you ... at that time?"

B.3.2.1: Agriculture: the soil and the work of the soil

253. fallow land — ... a piece of land voluntarily not used during one season.

254. uncultivated — ... a piece of land not cultivated at all.

255. dung — ... waste matter dropped by domestic animals (esp. cattle) used on fields as manure.

B.3.2.2: Ploughing

256. ploughman — ... somebody who uses the plough.

257. clod — ... the piece of earth raised and turned by the plough.

258. handle (+115) ... this part of the plough the ploughman holds in his hand.

259. plough-share (+116) ... that pointed part that enters deepest in the earth.

260. mouldboard (+117) ... that big part of the plough that turns over the earth at the sides.

261. plough-beam (+118) ... that upper part of the plough that links all parts together.

B.3.2.3: Reaping-time

262. reaping-time — ... The time when the farmer gathers in the grain from the field.

263. crop, harvest — ... all the grain together he has brought in.

264. scythe
265. to mow, to cut
266. sickel
267. to cut with a sickel

(+119) Do you know two instruments to cut the corn or the grass?
D: If so, mention name and function (corn, grass something else); indicate also in which the designs differ from the implements you know (264-266). When somebody cuts with one of these instruments he ... or he ... (265-267).
(+120)

268. sheaf (+121) ... the bundle of cut corn bound together.

269. sheaf tie band (+122) ... the band with which such a bundle is bound together.

270. stubble ...the field after the corn has been cut.

B.3.2.4: Threshing

271. threshing-floor ... the place where one threshes the corn. (D: inside, outside?)

272. to thresh When someone beats the corn with this instrument (+123) in such a way that the grains fall out, he ...

273. flail (+123) ... this instrument to beat the corn with.

274. grain of corn ... the small grains which fall out of the ears and are gathered to be ground.

275. straw ... the stems which are left over after gathering the grains.

B.3.2.5: Hay-time

276. grass ... the small green plants of a meadow.

277. meadow ... such a green field destined to be made hay of.

278. hay-time What do you call the time when the farmer cuts the grass, dries it and puts it in a barn.

279. hay-rake (+124) ... this implement with large teeth one uses to gather the cut grass. D.: are the teeth of wood or steel?

B.3.3.1: The farmstead and its outbuildings

280. hay-loft ...the place of the farm or its outbuildings where the farmer puts the hay.

281. well (+125) ... such a walled-in hole from which one gets water.

B.3.3.2: The farm and its animals

282. pig (+126) ... this farm animal that roots up the earth and that is kept for its meat and flitch.

283. boar ... the male of this animal.

284. hog ... the castrated male of this animal.

285. sow ... the female of this animal.

286. piglet ... the young one of this animal.

287. snout (+127) ... the front part of the head of this animal.

B.3.3.3: The hen-house and its poultry

288. hen-house ... the place where one keeps poultry.

289. cock (+128) ... the male of these birds which cries loud at dawn.

290. to crow When this bird cries at dawn, he ...

291. hen (+129) ...the female of this bird.

292. broody-hen ...the female when she covers her eggs.

293. chicken (+130) ... the young one of this bird recently come out of the egg.

294. egg What do the hens lay?

295. shell ... the hard cover of an egg.

296. eggwhite ... the white part of the contents of an egg.

297. yolk — ... the yellow part of the contents of an egg.

298. goose — (+131) ... this big farm bird with a long neck and waddling gait.

299. gander — Have you got another word for the male of this bird?

300. goose — And for the female?

301. gosling — ... the young one of this bird.

302. pigeon — (+ 132) ... this domestic bird one can teach to return home from long distances.

B.3.3.4: Cattle

303. cattle — ... all the animals of the farm except the birds.

304. horse — (+133) ... this domestic animal which draws a cart or carries a person on his back.

305. stallion — ... the male of this animal.

306. gelding — ... the castrated male of this animal.

307. mare — ... the female of this animal.

308. foal — (+134) ... the young one of this animal (when in doubt: the male one until 2 years of age).

309. curry-comb — (+135) ... this instrument to comb the hair of a horse.

310. to neigh — What noise does this animal make? He ...

311. cow — (+136) ... this farm animal with horns, which gives milk and whose meat is highly appreciated.

312. heifer — ...the young female (after a year and when it has not yet calved).

313. bull — (+137) ... the male of this animal.

314. ox — ... the castrated male, used as a draught animal.

315. calf — (+138) ... the young one of the cow, during its first year.

316. cattle — A herd of these animals is called a herd of ...

317. to chew the cud — ... when oxen bring back food from the first stomach and chew it again, they ...

318. hoof — ... the horny foot-end of a cow.

319. tail — (+139) ... this part of the body with which the cow brushes away the flies.

320. ram — (+140) ... the male of the animal which is kept for its wool and meat.

321. wether — ... the castrated male of this animal.

322. ewe — (+141) ... the female of this animal.

323. lamb — (+142) ... the young one of this animal (when in doubt: the male until one year of age).

324. sheep — A flock of these animals is called a flock of ...

325. with horns — ... when the sheep have two horns on the head, they are ...

326. to butt — When these animals push one another with their heads, they ...

327. billy-goat — (+143) ... the male domestic animal with a beard and long hair.

328. nanny-goat (+144) ... the female of this animal which gives milk.

329. young (billy-)goat, kid (+145) ... the young one of this animal.

B.3.3.5: The Dairy

330. milk ... the white liquid given by a cow.

331. beestings ... the first milk given by a cow after calving.

332. curdle milk ... the milk which after some time has become thick and sour in the first phase of cheese-making.

333. cream ... The fatty material on the surface of the milk, the basis for butter.

B.3.3.6: The pasture

334. pasture ... the field where grass grows which serves as food for cattle.

335. shepherd ... the man who looks after the sheep.

336. shepherdess ... a woman who does this.

337. flock ... the group of sheep one looks after on the pastures.

B.3.4: The other cultures and occupations of the farmer

338. garden ... the piece of land near the house often fenced where one grows vegetables or flowers.

339. scare-crow (+146) ... this man-shaped object put in the garden to scare off birds.

340. potato (+147) ... this plant with rounded tubers, which are considered a main article of food.

341. potato haulms (+148) ... the foliage of this plant.

342. bee (+149) ... this insect one keeps for the honey it makes.

343. swarm ... a group of bees leaving the hive to live outside.

344. hive, skep (+150) ... the little house in which one keeps bees.

B.3.5.1: Trade and craft; tools in general

345. hammer (+151) ... this tool used for pounding things.

346. nail (+152) ... this small pointed piece of metal one hammers into a wall or into wood.

347. file (+153) ... this metal instrument one uses to smoothe a wooden or iron surface.

348. hatchet (+154) ... the tool used to cut fire wood.

349. knife (+155) ... this tool with a haft and blade to cut anything whatever.

350. grindstone (+156) ... this big round turning stone used to sharpen tools for cutting.

B.3.5.2: Making bread

351. loaf, bread ... The daily food made of flour one buys at the baker's.

352. miller ...the man who grinds the grain.

353. meal ... the powder one gets from the ground grains and of which one bakes bread.

354. paste-board How do you call the bowl in which flour and water are put to knead dough?

355. to knead Working the flour and water in this way is called ...

356. to bake When the baker puts the dough in the oven in such a way that he gets bread, he ... bread.

357. to cut And when one makes slices of the bread, one ... it.

358. crust ...the first slice one cuts off the bread.

B.3.5.3: Hunting, Fishing and preparing meat

359. hunter ...Someone who kills wild animals with a gun.

360. fisherman ...Someone who catches fish out of the water.

361. greasy When a piece of meat is not lean it is ...

362. flitch ... the layer of fat beneath the skin of a pig, which is salted and cured.

363. lard, dripping ...melted fat of pork, used for preparing food, also spread on bread.

364. scraps ...the small pieces of meat left after taking away the hot fat.

B.3.5.4: Work in the woods

365. wood-cutter ... the one who cuts trees in woods.

366. axe (+157) ... this big tool he uses then.

367. to saw (+158) ... when he cuts the felled tree in pieces with this tool, he ...

368. to split When he divides these pieces lengthwise with a wedge, he ...

369. carpenter ... the person who constructs the wood work of a house.

370. board ... a piece of wood, long and thin.

371. cooper ... the one who makes round wooden vessels.

372. barrel (+159) ... this great vessel in which one puts liquids.

373. stave (+160) ... one of the curved pieces of wood used for the side of a barrel.

374. cartwright ... the person who makes carts.

375. wheel (+161) A cart can be moved forward thanks to its ...

376. hub (+162) ... the central part of a wheel through which the axle turns.

377. spoke (+163) ... this part that links the central part with the outer ring of the wheel.

378. rim (+164) ... the wooden band around the wheel.

379. tire (+165)... the metal band covering the wooden one around the wheel.

B.3.6.5: The smithy

360. blacksmith ... the man who works in the smithy.

361. anvil (+166) ... this block of iron or steel is used to hammer heated metal into shape.

B.3.6.6: Weaving and sewing-making

362. woman who spins ... the woman who spins wool.

363. weaver ... someone who makes textiles.

364. weaving-loom (+167) ... this implement is used to make textiles.

365. shuttle (+168) ... in this implement there is a small part containing the thread which is moved perpendicularly to the warp threads. This part is called ...

366. cobbler ... the person who mends shoes.

B.3.6: Trade, Finances and Property

387. market ... the regular (e.g. weekly) gathering of merchants in a certain place to sell food.

388. fair ... such a big gathering which generally takes place once a year and where all kinds of foods are being sold.

389. money ... what one needs to buy things.

390. how much When you want to know the price of something you ask ...?

391. expensive, dear When a lt of money is asked for something, it is ...

392. cheap And when little money is asked, it is ...

393. beggar ... the person who asks for money in the streets and at the houses, appealing to your charity.

394. poor When somebody has none or only little money, he is ...

395. rich And when he has a lot of money, he is ...

396. thief ... a person who takes secretly what belongs to someone else.

B.3.7.1: Living, general

397. house (+169) ... a building not too big where people sleep, eat, etc.

398. to live When people in such a building sleep, eat, etc., they ... there.

B.3.7.2: Building

399. bricklayer ... the person who builds houses of bricks.

400. to paint When one puts a coloured layer on walls or wood of a house one ... them.

401. window (+170) ... this glass-covered opening in the wall through which one can look outside.

402. door (+171) You enter a house by opening the ...

403. to open ... this same action; one turns the knob of the door and ... it.

404. to unlock — Have you got another word for opening a door with a key?

405. to shut — When one has entered the house and pushes the door back again one ... it,

406. to lock — And when one does this with a key?

407. roof — (+172) ... that part of the house that covers it.

408. gutter — (+173) ... this small canal at the bottom of the roof to gather rain.

409. chimney — (+174) ... this part of the house built on the roof through which smoke rises up.

410. staircase — (+175) ... this construction in a house that serves to get to the first floor.

411. stair — (+176) ... one of these pieces of this construction on which one treads.

412. ladder — (+177) ... this wooden implement one can climb on, and which can be replaced.

413. rung — (+178) ... one of these pieces of this implement on which one treads.

B.3.7.3: Furniture

414. table — (+179) ... this piece of furniture at which one has meals.

415. table leg — (+180) What do you call this part of the table that holds the top.

416. chair — (+181) ... this seat with back.

417. bench — (+182) ... this seat for several persons together.

418. cradle — (+183) ... this small bed in which one puts babies.

419. to rock — When a mother sways her baby in such a bed to put it asleep, she ... the cradle.

B.3.7.4: Kitchen utensils

420. funnel — (+184) ... this utensil through which one pours a liquid into a vessel with a small opening.

421. glass — (+185) ... this vessel of hard transparent fragile material used for drinking water.

422. spoon — (+186) ... this instrument one eats soup with.

423. fork — (+187) ... this instrument meat is eaten with.

B.3.7.5: Heating and Lighting

424. to light, to kindle — When one sets fire to the wood in a stove, one ... the fire.

425. to light — Do you have the same word for bringing a flame to a candle?

426. to light — And for an electric lamp?

427. match — ... the small piece of wood that catches fire when one rubs it.

428. fire — ... the source of warmth and light itself produced by the enkindled wood.

429. fireplace — ... the place of the chimney paved with tiles where one lays (or laid formerly) the open fire in the house.

430.	to burn		When one sets fire to the wood, the wood ...

B.3.7.6: General housework

431.	to sew		When a woman makes her own clothes she cuts the material and then ...
432.	needle	(+188)	... the small thin pointed metal instrument she uses then.
433.	thread	(+189)	through the eye of the needle one puts the ...
434.	scissors	(+190)	... this instrument one uses to cut the material.
435.	to cut		What does one do with this instrument? One ...
436.	to wash the linen		When a woman cleans the linen with water and soap, she ...
437.	to rinse		When she washes the clean linen in clear water so that the soap disappears, she ...
438.	stain		... a small dirty spot in a piece of clothing which disappears through washing.
439.	dust		...Very thin powder-like stuff that flies in the wind in hot weather and that falls down on the furniture in the house.

B.3.8: The street and traffic

440.	road		... the way that leads from one place to another (general word).
441.	muddy		When after a torrent a thick dirty layer of earth forms itself on a country road, the road has become ...
442.	path		... a narrow country lane used by animals and pedestrians only.
443.	yoke	(+191)	... this piece of wood one puts on the shoulders to carry pails.
444.	farmcart	(+192)	... this two-wheeled vehicle pulled by a horse.
445.	wagon	(+193)	... this greater vehicle with four wheels (general name).

B.4.1.1: social life: marraige

446.	bridegroom		... the newly married man on the wedding-day.
447.	bride		... the newly married woman.
448.	wedding		... the ceremony during which two persons become husband and wife.
449.	to get married		At this moment the woman ...
450.	to marry		And the man ... a woman.
451.	husband		A married man. The woman will call him, "my ...".
452.	wife		A married woman. The man will call her, "my ...".

B.4.1.2: Family and Relatives

453.	family		... the father, mother, and children (D. reverse the question:What is the exact meaning of the word?).
454.	relatives		... all persons together with whom one is related. (D. reverse the question: What is the exact meaning of the word?).

455. father	... man who has children.
456. dad	What do children call their father?
457. mother	... woman who has children.
458. mum	What do children call their mother?
459. child	The boys and girls they have are their ...
460. son	A child when a boy is their ...
461. daughter	A child when a girl is their ...
462. twins	...Two children born at the same time
463. brother	The boy who has the same father and mother as you is your ...
464. sister	And the girl with the same father and mother is your ...
465. grandfather	The father of your father (or mother) is your...
466. grand-dad	What do his grand-children call him?
467. grandmother	The mother of your father (or mother) is your...
468. granny	What do her grand-children call her?
469. son-in-law	The husband of your daughter is your ...
470. daughter-in-law	The wife of your son is your ...
471. uncle	The brother of your father (or mother) is your..
472. aunt	And his wife is your ...
473. nephew	The son of your brother or sister is your ...
474. niece	And his sister is your ...
475. cousin	The son of your uncle is your...
476. cousin	And his sister is your ...

B.4.2: Language and communication

477. to talk, to speak	When somebody makes speech, he ...
478. to say	When somebody wants to let you know something, he ... it to you.
479. to tell	When he wants to let you know a whole story, he ... it to you.
480. fairy-tale	... A little story one tells children about gnomes, fairies, animals which can speak, etc.
481. riddle	... A puzzling often pleasant question or statement to make somebody use his wits.
482. to ask	When somebody puts a question to you he ...
483. to beg	And when he asks you to do something, he ... you to do it.

B.4.3: Festivals

484. festival	...the days in the course of the year of national or religious importance, when one does not work, but amuses oneself.
485. to dance	When one moves rhythmically in time to music, one ...
486. to sing	And when one says words in time to this music one ...

487. to whistle		Producing a melodious sharp sound with narrowed rounded lips, one ...
488. to play		When children amuse themselves with dolls or balloons, etc. they ...
489. doll	(+194)	... This girl's toy representing a baby.
490. ball	(+195)	... this round toy one throws or kicks with one's feet.

B.5.1: Social organization, municipalities and education.

491. village		... a group of 10 to about 100 houses in the country.
492. town		...a centre of population larger than a village.
493. neighbour		the person who lives next-door is your ...
494. teacher		... the master who gives lessons to children in an elementary school.
495. exercise book	(+196)	His pupils write in an ...
496. paper		And this book is made of ...
497. pencil	(+197)	... this instrument with which they sketch, made of wood and black-lead.
498. ink	(+198)	... this blue or black liquid one dips a pen in to write.
499. letter	(+199)	... what one writes to somebody to let him know news and sends by post.

B.5.2: Religion and Paganism

500. Christmas		... the feast celebrating the birth of Christ.
501. Easter		... the feast celebrating Christ's resurrection.
502. bell	(+200)	... this metal instrument one rings to call the community to church.
503. witch		... a woman practising a secret magic, appealing to the dead and exorcizing spirits.

C. MAN AND THE UNIVERSE

C.1: The a priori; numbers and quantities

504. empty		a bottle or barrel in which there is nothing, is ...
505. twenty	(g:	The interrogator writes the number and asks its name or asks an indirect question: after 19 one has ...)
506. forty	(g)	40
507. ninety	(g)	90
508. a hundred	(g)	100
509. a thousand	(g)	1000
510. once	(g)	1 x
511. one half		One of two parts of an apple cut in two, is ... of the apple.
512. one and a half		One hour and half of the next hour makes ... hours.

C.2: Space and directions

513. straight on	(g) The direction that lies in front of me is ...
514. right	(g) the direction that lies on this side of me is ...
515. left	(g) the direction that lies on that side of me is ...

C.3: Time and time-relations

516. time	hour, day, month etc. are indications of ...
517. hour	... a period of 60 minutes.
518. clock	... the instrument which indicates time.
519. morning	... the first part of the day till 12 o'clock.
520. noon	... the moment the sun reaches its highest point.
521. afternoon	... the middle part of the day between the highest point of the sun and the beginning of sun-set.
522. evening	... the last part of the day from the beginning of sun-set till bed-time.
523. night	... the time when it is dark and most people are asleep.
524. the day before yesterday	When somebody arrived, neither today, nor 24 hours ago, but another 24 hours past, he arrived ...
525. yesterday	And when he arrived not today but 24 hours ago, he arrived ...
526. last night	And when it was not today but the night of yesterday he arrived ...
527 today	When he arrives during the same day, he arrives ...
528. tomorrow	And when it is not the same day but in 24 hours' time, he'll arrive ...
529. the day after tomorrow	And another 24 hours later, it is ...
530. early	When he arrives near to the beginning of the day, or sooner than usual or than others, he arrives ...
531. late	When he arrives in the evening or later than usual, he arrives ...
532. week	... 7 days together.
533. Monday	... the first day of the week when one starts work (D. Indicate the grammatical gender of the days of the week).
534. Tuesday	and ... the following days.
535. Wednesday	
536. Thursday	
537. Friday	
538. Saturday	
539. Sunday	... the last day of the week when one does not work.

540. year	... a period of 12 months.
541. last year	When something happened not this year but 12 months past it happened ...
542. winter	the seasons: ... the coldest season.
543. spring	And after that?
544. summer	... the warmest season.
545. autumn	and then?
546. last	... the one who comes after all others.